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ALL INVADER DRIVES CRUSHED NEAR CAEN; MALTOT IS RETAKEN

Anglo-American Attacks Still Beaten Back by Fiery Reich Counter-Thrusts

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—The British, yesterday, shifted their focal point of attack to the sector southwest of Caen. Striking from the Baron sur Odon sector they attempted to reach the Orne River via Eterville and Maltot in an effort to smash the German positions on the Odon rivulet. After initial gains, the British attacks were frustrated by a German counter-thrust which is making further headway following the recapture of Maltot. The German lines on the Odon rivulet were held in the face of four hours of drumfire from 85 enemy batteries.

In the attacks on Caen, made by eight British infantry divisions and several tank brigades, 80,000 grenades of all calibres and by 2,700 tons of bombs were used by the enemy. Nevertheless, the British failed in achieving a quick break-through to the south as they had hoped. The German troops, time and again, formed new barriers where they checked the British onslaught in counter-attacks. Late in the evening, on Monday, the German forces were still holding out in the industrial quarter in the southeastern part of Caen.

Beaten Back With Losses

Unable to gain ground in the southern part of Caen, Montgomery's troops thereupon tried to overrun the German barrier on the right bank of the Orne west of Bavent forest after strong artillery preparation, but were again thrown back with severe losses.

From their old bridgehead at Vernon, the British divisions carried out a massed thrust, extending about four kilometers wide, toward the southwest past Eterville and into Maltot on the western bank of the Orne. Counter-thrusts by German SS tank formations, however, reconquered Maltot and, besides taking numerous prisoners, destroyed large quantities of arms including 14 tanks. Another British tank thrust south of the Caen-Caumont road coming from Tilly broke down with heavy enemy losses. Out of 15 attacking tanks, nine were destroyed by German tank busters and four more put out of action by German sappers employing a new kind of explosive.

Meanwhile, the fighting for the recapture of the town of Eterville is developing in favor of the German troops. Fighting is extremely embittered with heavy casualties on both sides. At present, major pressure is being exerted on Height 112.

In the western part of Caen, meanwhile, German resistance nests are holding out, thus enabling the bulk of the German troops to move into the new positions on the Odon rivulet without enemy hinderance.

Thus, General Dempsey's plan to enter Caen from the south by a rapid coup de main has failed so far.

Also yesterday, parts of the German SS tank division "Hitler Jugend," at the base of the Carpiquet airdrome, succeeded in breaking through the encirclement and fought their way through to the Caen region. With a loss of 20 panzers, this division within the past two days eliminated a total of 103 British tanks.

General Omar Bradley's American troops on the southern part of Contentin Peninsula, also, during the past 24 hours failed to accomplish their intentions of outflanking the German forces or execute a breakthrough.

Failing to break through southeastward across the Carentan road to Periers or Lessay and to cut off the German units on the right invasion wing, Bradley was forced to carry out a frontal attack between the Vire and La Haye du Puits where his efforts have been costly and slow.

U.S. Attacks Also Fail

The large-scale American attack between Vire and Taute as well as along the Carentan-Periers road gained no ground although immense quantities of material and munitions were recklessly thrown into their attacks.

Only at Saint Eny the Americans gained some ground while the towns of Cavigny and Le Desert which had temporarily fallen into American hands were again recaptured after a strong counter-attack.

Two kilometers southeast of La Haye du Puits, the Americans entered the German position at the edge of the town, but were thrown back again by a counter-thrust in the course of which German grenadiers encircled the American group and wiped them out.

Early today, German troops again penetrated into La Haye du Puits where bitter house-to-house fighting is now in progress.

In connection with General Bradley's failure yesterday, it is pointed out that he has withdrawn a part of his air-borne units from the Normandy bridgehead to replenish the battered units in England. German quarters consider this as probably indicating General Dwight Eisenhower's plans for a new landing operation on the French coast.

Anti-Churchill Moves Increasing in Britain As 'V-1' Losses Grow

Domei

GENEVA, July 11.—With four weeks of the "V-1" bombardments having passed, the first indications of the growing unpopularity of Churchill and his Government have made themselves evident. "Candidus," writing in the Daily Sketch, comments that the other side of Churchill's popularity has become more noticeable in recent days. The head of the British Trade Union movement called the Prime Minister a "Fascist," last week. Simultaneously, a pamphlet appeared in all British bookshops in which similar accusations were voiced. Not only is Churchill the object of criticism at present, continues "Candidus," but the entire Government, although the British leader, above all, is blamed for having betrayed the principle for which they had pretended to fight this war.

PART RECOGNITION GIVEN DE GAULLE

Eisenhower Is Given Supreme Authority to Decide Military Issues in France

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—The Algiers Committee headed by General Charles de Gaulle, French dissident leader, was recognized today by the United States Government as the "actual working authority for civilian administration of the occupied areas in France," according to a Washington dispatch.

The effect of this recognition, however, was minimized by the announcement Roosevelt made today at a press conference to the effect that the supreme authority of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, to decide all military questions in France was in no way affected.

"There is no change," Roosevelt said, "in the policy of this Government in not recognizing the French Committee as a provisional government."

He pointed out that in its capacity of "de facto authority," the Committee will be under the general supervision of Eisenhower, who will have the decision on when a city or town or department can be released from military administration and turned over to the Committee.

The President used the term "de facto authority" in describing the Committee's role pending the time when the French people have an opportunity to choose a Government for themselves.

"De facto authority" simply means that the Committee will in fact exercise the authority of an administrator and will be recognized as exercising it, but from the United States point of view it will not be diplomatically and politically a Government.

Roosevelt stressed that Eisenhower will decide when occupied France becomes "ripe" for civil administration. He added that the agreements recently reached between the representatives of the Algiers Committee and the British Government may serve as a basis of future relations with the Algiers Committee but that further negotiations were necessary in this matter.

The dispatch states that De Gaulle, meanwhile, had cabled to Algiers that he was not impressed by the Washington plans for an international postwar organization. It was further reported that De Gaulle left New York for Canada today.

Procope Reaches Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—Hjalmar Procope, former Finnish Minister to Washington, sailed from New Orleans on June 21 for home and arrived here today.

NIPPON ARMY SURE CHINA UNDERSTANDS JAPAN'S INTENTIONS

Statement by Expeditionary Forces Reveals Fall of Shaokwan Is Impending

Domei

CANTON, July 12.—The authorities of the South China Army issued a statement today in which they expressed their firm conviction that the Chinese people and even those in authority at Chungking understood the true intentions of Japan toward China. The authorities believe that these people will take part in the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

The statement indicated the impending fall of Shaokwan, a point of supreme importance in Kwangtung Province, in the campaign being carried on by the South China Army in its relentless attacks to eliminate all trouble-making American and British elements in China.

The statement of the South China Army is related to the Japanese Government's announcement of July 5 which left no doubt about the object of the operations carried on by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China and which so influenced the China masses.

Chinese Are Friends

The South China Army's statement, in substance, follows:

"The Government of Japan issued on July 5 a statement which made it clear that the object of the military operations in China was to smash the Anglo-American plan to invade East Asia and establish a hegemony over the area and that Japan was a friend of the Chinese people and would not regard with hostility anyone, even the Chungking army, if they rejected cooperation with America and Britain.

"From the time it landed on Bias Bay the South China Army has always placed the welfare of the Chinese people first in an endeavor to stabilize their daily living. It has also been its constant practice to urge Chungking forces to reconsider their attitude.

"Happily the people of South China understand the trend of current events and are progressing in the work of constructing peace areas.

U.S. Steals China Bases

"The Americans have deprived China of various airfields, particularly in the South and, operating from these bases, have been indiscriminately bombing wide areas of China, to the great suffering of the Chinese people.

"This wanton behavior of the American air force roused the Expeditionary Army in China to action. The army set the annihilation of America and Britain as the goal and embarked upon a great campaign in North, Central and South China.

"The South China Army, joining in the campaign, went into action on June 27. At the moment it is advancing along the Peikiang (North River). It has already reached the line of Lienkiang and the fall of Shaokwan is impending.

Cooperate With Japanese

"One Army unit has been detailed to advance to the neighborhood of Taishan. It has already captured several points near the area. In all sectors where the Japanese Army is in control, the Chinese people, returning to their districts which they had left at the time of the commencement of the campaign, are voluntarily cooperating with the Japanese Forces.

"There has been a case where volunteer guard corps were crushed for resisting the Japanese Army in their ignorance of its true intentions.

"It is far from the wish of the Army to do such things. The step taken in crushing the people who had resisted the Army was unavoidable.

Will Realize Aims

"The Army will continue to act in accordance with the statement of the Japanese Government and forge ahead toward the realization of the hopes expressed in the statement.

"The Army means to embody the true Japan spirit in all its dealings with the Chinese people and it will take steps to ensure that there shall occur no incidents due to misunderstanding.

"There is no doubt in the mind of the Army that not only the people of South China but likewise the Chungking army will come to reject cooperation with America and Britain and forge ahead with us toward the realization of a truly Greater East Asia."

Japanese Feint Outwits Enemy In Attack on Hengyang Airfield

By H. ODAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG AIRFIELD, July 11.—The stirring story of the capture of Hengyang airfield, the greatest counter-offensive base of the United States Army Air Force in China, was told here today by the commander of the raiding force that had made the capture.

Immediately following the occupation, the commander of a Japanese Army air unit arrived at the field by air on June 28, the first one to do so, and contacted the commander of the raiding force in a historic scene of handshake between the land and air commanders.

The commander of the raiding force said:

"Having thoroughly routed the enemy on the Wuma-Kweilu line, we pretended to advance from the west but in reality made a big detour to take the enemy unawares from Pakeh-klin to the north. This move, I think, made our success possible. When we raided the airdrome before daybreak, the enemy apparently did not dream that it was the Japanese Forces as we were frequently challenged in Chinese.

"With the break of day the enemy began to furiously fire in our direction. We were able to take the airdrome due to the sacrifice made by the officers and men who had fallen before us.

"When we first entered the airdrome, we wondered whether this really was the Hengyang airdrome but as the flames lit up the airdrome, we could make out the runway. We knew then that this was indeed the goal of our strivings for so many days. It was a memorable moment, one which I shall never forget, just as my feeling at the time I was shaking hands with the commander of the air unit who arrived on June 28."

HENGYANG AIRFIELD, July 11—With its fuselage broken into two and both wings torn from the body, a North American bomber was lying on Hengyang airfield amid the wreckage of many ground installations blasted by the enemy before retreating.

With Hengyang, "air bridgehead," of the enemy seized, the American air force in China has suffered a staggering blow. Fortifications and hangars were cleverly concealed in the hills in the vicinity of the airdrome. The lead-in paths continued from one hill to another.

It seems impossible to attack the aircraft sheltered in natural hangars but the Japanese airmen blasted them one by one. Not only that, they finally succeeded in breaking through the enemy's strong fortifications and occupied the airfield. The wreckage scattered all over the airdrome attests to the enemy's deliberate blasting of the ground installations in anticipation of the Japanese attack. The airfield was surrounded with barracks which previously sheltered American airmen. A wrecked North American bomber was lying on the field.

We were told that some enemy machines which had appeared over the airfield some days ago, had machine-gunned the crippled comrade plane clearly marked with the emblem of a star.

Attesting to America's frantic attempt to enlarge and improve the airfield, half-completed buildings were lying here and there. It is said that the enemy used to mobilize some 1,000 Chinese coolies and forced them to work day and night repairing the damage inflicted by Japanese attackers. We were amazed at the equipment and size of Hengyang airfield."

BOMBING BY ENEMY OF RUMANIA FAILS

Terror Attacks Cause Very Slight Damage to Oil and Railway Establishments

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 11.—Anglo-American airmen are furiously bombing Rumania, especially its railways and oil establishments but their carpet bombing is going wide of the mark in most cases and damage has been of the slightest, according to information received here from Bucharest.

For instance, British planes on the night of July 3 and American planes numbering 150 bombers and 50 fighters at noon on July 4 came attacking Bucharest and laid a carpet of high explosives, large and small, over gasoline and heavy oil storage tanks. Only a dozen or so bombs registered and only three set any of the tanks on fire. Almost all the innumerable bombs dropped fell on fields and farms. They also attempted the carpet-bombing of railway rolling stock, tanks, guns, arsenals, munition plants and heavy industry plants by dropping over 10,000 incendiary bombs but only a few plants were hit and all the rest of the bombs fell in the plains in the neighborhood. It is believed that this was due to numerous "duds" and the effective action of the anti-aircraft batteries.

Although in this way the Anglo-American air operations against military objectives have been ineffectual, their terror bombing against innocent non-combatants has taken a considerable toll, thus fanning intense resentment against the bestial American and British airmen. The latter have frequently swept groups of children, trains and farmers in the field with machine-gun fire at low altitudes. The Rumanian press is indicating a tone of intense hatred against the barbarians in civilized clothing who are callously violating international law forbidding senseless and brutal acts of war against helpless civilians. An editorial in the Hornkaulemi said:

"As war was taking barbaric forms Rumania issued open letters and protests appealing to humanity but it has become clear that such means are useless. Consequently, we have been compelled to change our attitude. This is no time to play with ideas. We have only to fight."

COUP IN COLOMBIA SEEN COLLAPSING

Rebel Army Officers Kidnap President During Parade Held at Pasto

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—The putsch initiated by Lieutenant-Colonel Diogenes Gil against the Government of President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia is about to collapse, according to reports from Bogota.

The majority of the army remained loyal to the Lopez Government and at present are converging under General Julio Gaitain in the city of Pasto where the revolutionaries are entrenched. President Lopez, whom the revolutionaries had kidnapped during a parade, is said to be housed with his entourage in the hotel at Pasto.

Timely information of the coup d'etat which was undertaken by some army officers on the occasion of a parade in the provincial capital of Pasto, southeast of Bogota, against President Lopez is reportedly due to the attention of a road builder.

After seeing the arrest of the President, the roadbuilder immediately informed the Minister of Interior, who conferred with Foreign Minister Dario Echandia. Echandia subsequently published a decree according to which he took over the Government provisionally till normal conditions had been restored.

Acting President Echandia announced that the full powers of the Colombian Government will be used to restore order which was disrupted by the "military rebellion" in Pasto where the group of rebel army officers detained President Lopez.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Caracas said that General Gaitan leading 12,000 loyal troops had entered Cali and was preparing to march to Pasto. It said that a second army under General Padro Meri Silva Plaza was also marching to Pasto.

Balkans Trophies Displayed

Domei

VIENNA, July 11.—The number of trophies seized by the German troops in the Balkans and exhibited at the Vienna Army Museum include the uniform of Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Jugoslav Partisan Army, which was captured when German troops raided Tito's headquarters. Simultaneously, the passport of Major Randolph S. Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, who was attached to Tito's staff, and who was captured by the Germans, is also being displayed.

OUR UNITS BATTLING OVERWHELMING ODDS NEAR MT. MAPI AREA

Furious Fighting Reported on Saipan as Japanese Close in Against Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 12.—Japanese Units that have been engaging in violent battles, after closing in on the enemy in the neighborhood of Mt. Mapi, are ceaselessly battling against numerically superior enemy units, after firmly securing their strong positions as well as many cavern defenses, in bloody hand-to-hand combats.

Japanese Units on Omiyajima and Rota islands are maintaining their high morale and fighting spirit, amidst enemy bombings and bombardments that are gradually being intensified.

Big Battle Near Mt. Mapi

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 11.—With both the Japanese and enemy lines criss-crossed since July 4, the Imperial Forces on Saipan Island, their morale and fighting spirit high, are continuing to inflict tremendous losses on the invaders.

In the neighborhood of Mt. Mapi, located in the northwestern part of the island, the Japanese Units, on July 10, clashed in a furious hand-to-hand battle with a numerically superior enemy force.

Enemy Owl Base Blasted

Domei

LISBON, July 10.—Japanese Air Units, in two waves, bombed the U.S. army airfield on Owi Island, northeast of New Guinea Island, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific announced in its communique issued today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

REICH UNITS CHECK FOE ON ITALIAN WAR FRONTS

Furious Counter-Thrusts Repeatedly Push Back Anglo-American Advance Forces

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—Large-scale attacks along the entire front were continued by the Anglo-American forces in Italy yesterday with particularly strong pressure on the two coastal wings and in the Tiber Valley.

Although concentrated tank formations were employed in the attack, the American wedge driven between the west coast and Colle di Valle Deste failed to gain further ground beyond Volterra while on the central front, between Siena-Arezzo and Umbertide, the fighting was characterized by frequent fierce German counter-attacks in the course of which American and British advance detachments were repeatedly thrown back.

In the Umbertide section, De Gaullist formations worked their way slightly northward to Citta, but due to the losses suffered during the past few days, the British troops did not resume their attacks toward Ancona.

On the east wing of the German front the line now runs from Gubbio through Fabriano then north of Musone River and past Osimo to Numana.

U.S. LOSES SUBMARINE

Hope Abandoned for Recovery of Crew of 60 Men

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—The loss of the 20-year-old submarine S-28 during training exercises in the Pacific was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The submarine carried a complement of about 60 men and was under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Jack C. Campbell. The announcement did not disclose where the S-28 was lost, but said that the depth of the water made it impossible to salvage the submarine and that hope had been abandoned for the recovery of the missing personnel.

Campbell Sees Hoare

Domei

MADRID, July 12.—Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to Lisbon, came here on an official mission, and, after consulting with Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, for three days went back to Lisbon on July 10.

Nippon Units Launch Fierce Night-Attack On Enemy Near Pahok

By S. FUJII and M. NAKANO
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, July 11.—Crack units of the Japanese Army on July 8 launched a fierce night-attack against a large anti-Axis force that had been engaged in the construction of trench-mortar positions near Pahok, 10 kilometers west of Mogaung in the southern part of the Fukawng sector. Thrown into confusion, the numerically superior enemy were beaten off leaving 54 dead behind. Other Japanese Units, on July 9, secretly crossed the Namkaun River and attacked enemy troops which were building sites for their mountain guns and completely forestalled the concentration of troops near Pahok. Engaging the main body, the Japanese succeeded in throwing part of the enemy troops into the river, thus utterly frustrating the foe's counter-offensive. In this battle the Japanese captured numerous weapons and considerable ammunition.

YUNGFENG IS TAKEN BY JAPANESE UNITS

Enemy at Hengyang Now Isolated as Powerful Stronghold Occupied on July 4

By G. MEGURO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 11.—Yungfeng, the mountain stronghold of the Chungking forces, situated 60 kilometers southwest of Sianghsiang and 80 kilometers northwest of Hengyang, amidst rugged terrain, was captured on July 4 by crack Japanese Units which suddenly launched their lightning advance to the southwest on the evening of June 30.

Despite sweltering heat, the Japanese Attack Units struggled over the mountains and, two days later, encountered reinforcements of the enemy 58th and 15th divisions. In the ensuing combat, one enemy regiment was annihilated and the remainder took to hasty flight leaving more than 500 of their dead behind.

Giving hot chase to these Chungking troops, the Japanese completely occupied Yungfeng on the morning of July 4.

With the fall of Yungfeng, the walled town of Hengyang has now been isolated.

Outer Positions Reduced

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 11.—Resorting to a large-scale double-encirclement strategy, the Japanese Forces pressed hard on the enemy's outer positions around Hengyang, reducing one position after another.

One unit which detoured to the east of Hengyang succeeded in cutting off the enemy's retreat route along the Peking-Hankow Railway. Following that, the same unit fiercely attacked the enemy's 61st Army marching northward to rescue their comrades in the Sixth War Zone, and beat them back toward the south.

Simultaneously, another unit advancing toward the southwest from Sianghsiang, seized Yungfeng in a bloodless attack on the morning of July 4, and two days later, before daybreak, occupied Chachiang, 30 kilometers northwest of Hengyang. Advancing further westward, the same unit captured Tutzuchiao, 32 kilometers northwest of Hengyang, and on July 9 occupied Chinlanssu, 40 kilometers northwest of Hengyang.

Thus, the Japanese Units operating on the outer fringe of the isolated town of Hengyang are now increasing their pressure on the enemy.

RITES HELD FOR SAKAMOTO

Ashes Will Be Brought Here by Way of Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 12.—Last rites for the late Tamao Sakamoto, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, who died on July 5, were solemnized at the Japanese Legation, Berne, yesterday between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m.

President Philip Etter of Switzerland, diplomatic representatives of the Axis and neutral countries, Japanese residents in Switzerland paid homages to the soul of the deceased Minister. Minister Sakamoto's ashes will be brought to Tokyo by way of Berlin early next month.

NIPPON PLANE UNITS BLAST 106 AIRCRAFT OF CHINA-BASED FOE

Huge Losses Dealt Enemy Between July 3-11, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the China area have, day-after-day, been assaulting the bases of the U.S. air force in China and are now smashing the China-based units of the American air arm, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

In the short period of nine days, from July 3-11, a total number of more than 106 enemy planes were either shot down or damaged and set ablaze by the Japanese Units while the losses on our side in the same period were only seven planes either self-blasted or not yet returned, the Imperial Headquarters also revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. July 12

"Our Air Units in the China area have been daily assaulting the bases of the U.S. air force in China and are smashing the U.S. air units there.

"The war results obtained from July 3 to July 11 follows:

"Shot Down	11 Planes (Two unconfirmed)
"Damaged and Set Ablaze	More than 95 Planes

"Losses on Our Side in the Same Period:

"Self-Blasted or Not Yet Returned	7 Planes."

Hand-in-Hand With Land Drive

Acting in unison with the gigantic ground operations now in progress in the various war zones of south, north and central China, powerful air units of the Imperial Japanese Army in the China area have been continuously engaged in offensive operations against the China-based U.S. air force, by day and night, utilizing every ripe opportunity to strike at the enemy.

Particularly vigorous storming attacks were directed on July 10 when the Japanese Army planes surprise attacked the enemy airfield at Kweilin, the central base of the U.S. air force in Kwangsi Province. Launching death-defying bombing attacks, the Japanese completely destroyed the entire enemy aircraft strength of 28 planes that was present on the spot at the time of the raid. All of the Japanese planes returned to their base in triumph without sustaining any loss.

Following up this fierce aerial attack on Kweilin, the Japanese Air Units on July 11, heavily attacked the enemy airfield at Tanchuk in Kwangsi Province and contacted 10-odd enemy planes at the airfield, shooting down or damaging and setting ablaze six of their opponents in the ensuing clash.

Big Air Result Gained

Within less than 10 days, from July 3, the Japanese Air Units, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters achieved the astounding result of shooting down or damaging and setting ablaze a total of more than 106 planes of the U.S. air force in China.

In parallel with the brilliant results obtained by our Land Units on the continent, the losses inflicted on the China-based U.S. air force were tremendous. In a short space of one month, during June, over 200 anti-Axis planes were downed or damaged and set ablaze by our Air Units in their offensive and intercepting operations.

As was previously announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the airfields at Changsha and Hengyang, formerly vital bases of the U.S. air force in China, have been occupied by the Imperial Japanese Air Force who are now actively utilizing these bases, thus creating a big menace not only to the China-based U.S. air force but also to the Chungking army.

Meanwhile, the grand-scale land operations on the continent are now progressing satisfactorily. Part of the Japanese Forces that had already penetrated a part of the walled town of Hengyang is now vigorously attacking, while the main Japanese Forces are also continuously engaging in an offensive against the Chungking troops at the walled town.

LONDONERS FLEEING FROM 'V-1' ATTACKS

Evacuation Started on July 7; Appearance of Reich Super Flying Bomb Predicted

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—Ever since Prime Minister Winston Churchill was obliged to reveal some of the facts about the effect of the German flying bomb at the pressing demand of the public, the extent of havoc wrought by the "V-1" has been and is gradually being brought to light. The effect of the dynamite meteor can be observed from the following reports emanating from Britain and neutral sources:

Churchill explained that one flying bomb is able to kill only about one man, but in the daylight attacks made by this weapon on July 9, 100 British officers and men gathered for a prayer meeting at the chapel in the famous Wellington Barracks were either killed or wounded. Heavy casualties were also caused the same day at the Regent Palace Hotel. All these facts prove that Churchill's speech was utterly false.

The fact that a London dispatch to a Swiss paper says that every Englishman has at least one or two victims among his friends of the "V-1" is another proof of the tremendous damage caused by the new German weapon. It is stated that 13 theaters out of a total of 25 in the West End of London have been closed down, which perhaps means that the majority of them had been destroyed by the flying bombs. It is also reported that even first-class restaurants in London see very few patrons these days. When night arrives, the tubes in London are packed with refugees and the scenes there remind one of the bombing raids of 1940. It is stated that as many as 4,000,000 Londoners are now seeking refuge in the tubes and in other air-raid shelters.

At first, the citizens of London placed some expectations on the effect of the British bombing on the presumed "V-1" bases, but the incessant German attacks during the last three weeks have completely shattered their forlorn hope. Under the circumstances, the British authorities began to evacuate women and children from London. It is stated that 40,000 people evacuated the capital on July 7, and on July 8, 8,000 children left the city. Blackpool, Sheffield, the northeastern part of Oxford, and the northwestern part of England are said to be the centers of refuge. In Oxford, the number of refugees has already exceeded the expected accommodation by 10,000.

In view of the ineffectiveness of the existing air-raid shelters, London has begun to construct new shelters with a depth of about 30 meters, the first one of which is reportedly opened on the night of July 9.

German attacks are not made only during the night, but are being carried out in the morning and evening rush hours and also at noon. The Sunday Express, on the basis of information from neutral quarters, predicts the appearance of another new German weapon which is presumed to be a "super long-distance flying bomb" made for stratosphere flight with a length of 11 meters and weighing 10 tons. If such a weapon appears, the air-raid shelters built 30 meters below the ground would prove to be of no use.

According to the Swedish press, quoting the opinions of British military experts, this bomb can be produced at a very low cost and in large quantities. As a matter of fact, one bomb can be produced at a cost of $2,000 compared with the $100,000 needed for constructing one fighter plane. The quantity of metal required for the production of the new bomb is small since part of it is made of wood, and as precision instruments are almost unnecessary, it can be manufactured at small factories.

It is too premature yet to tell the effect of this new weapon, but, says the Swedish press, it would be certain to deal by far greater damage to Britain than the present dynamite meteor.

Devastating V-1 Havoc Slows Down Business On London Stock Mart

Domei

GENEVA, July 11.—Due to the devastating effect of the V-1, the London Stock Exchange is not functioning normally, writes the Financial News. The paper states that transactions have decreased considerably, for on June 17, 37,616 transactions were booked but on June 28, only 2,317 were booked. Communication with provincial exchanges and particularly with provincial brokers were disrupted making business extremely difficult. One of the managers of the London Stock Exchange said that the German weapon was adversely affecting one of the richest and most influential institutions in the world.

Press Comments

Wednesday, July 12

CONTINUED CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA

ASAHI—Two months have passed since the release of Mahatma Gandhi on May 6, but no progress at all has been seen toward the settlement of the confused political situation in India. The British authorities, in releasing the Mahatma apart from his comrades of the National Congress, evidently planned to impose upon the thus isolated Mahatma a political compromise with Britain, but the robust moral strength of Gandhi has dispelled all hopes of the British Government in this regard.

Soon after his release, the Mahatma sent a letter to Mr. Jayakar, an influential Indian political leader, in which he expressed his adamant view that the resolution of the National Congress demanding the withdrawal of the British from India could not be dropped and "indeed it is the resolution that is the breath of life to me." In a recent speech before the National Congress at Poona, the Mahatma declared his determination to repudiate all cooperation with the British. Probably at no other time in the Mahatma's long career has there been a stronger resolve for anti-British struggle. This is probably because the Mahatma believes the current war to mark the denouement stage of the Indian independence movement and is firmly convinced as to India's position and part in the movement for the liberation of the Greater East Asiatic nations.

Nor is the attitude of Britain less stubborn. She has not budged one inch from her policy of armed suppression of the independence movement. Britain has repeatedly declared that the National Congress is responsible for the impasse in Indian politics and that unless the Congressionists rescinded the anti-British resolution, there could be no British compromise toward India. This bigoted attitude is clearly manifest in Secretary Amery's statement issued after the Mahatma's release and Viceroy Wavell's refusal to enter into a conversation with the Mahatma.

Thus, the situation in India following the release of the Mahatma has undergone no change whatever owing to the unshaken determination of the National Congress to fight on under the Mahatma's leadership. The frontal conflict between Britain and India continues unabated.

But this does not promise an immediate easy path to the achievement of independence. It is only when the Indian Independence League, which celebrated the first anniversary of its founding in April, the Indian National Army standing for independence through armed struggle, and the political struggle of the Indain National Congress within India, unite in a single mighty movement that a really great hope for the independence of India can arise.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED IN LORDS

Amendment to Education Bill Suffers Setback by One Vote In Upper House

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The British Government was defeated by a margin of one vote in the House of Lords today during the further consideration of the education bill, according to a London dispatch.

Lord Roche presented an amendment in the interests of technical education that the Minister of Education should consult with the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Agriculture about the selection of members of the advisory councils which would be set up to assist him in administering education. Several peers spoke in support of the amendment saying that the advisory councils should be as widely represented as possible. They held that if the Minister of Education were not compelled to consult other ministers about his councils, he might only appoint people who agreed with him.

Thereupon, Earl Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, replying in behalf of the Government said that the Minister would of course consult all interests concerned and said it was wrong by law to enforce the Minister to consult other ministers.

Voting on this matter resulted in 21 for amendment and 20 for the Government.

Foe Transport Flight

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—An American army air transport unit is reported to have succeeded in a non-stop flight between India and Australia, says a Canberra telegram received here. According to a special correspondent of the Daily Express, says the dispatch, who took part in this flight, American planes covered the distance of 3,910 miles between India and Australia in 19 hours and 10 minutes.

YANK COMPLACENCY RUDELY SHATTERED

U.S. Officer Urges American Public to Take Off 'Pink Goggles' of Optimism

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—Americans should take off their "pink goggles" of optimism, William H. Arpais, American officer on a transport, demands in his article in the July issue of the Esquire magazine, according to a New York dispatch.

The writer condemned the "large number of Americans" for whom the war is just an opportunity to make more money. Such an attitude, he declared, merely prolongs the war by years.

Arpais substantiates his charge with incidents which occurred in American shipyards where, for instance, a transport was to be hurriedly repaired to leave with the next convoy. He said that workers held the viewpoint that it "would not pay" to work overtime.

"We're earning enough," the workers declared. "Why should we sacrifice our sleep and time-offs?"

He mentioned other incidents where workers refused to work too fast and produce too much. He also strongly criticized the anti-Axis victory propaganda.

Every anti-Axis victory, he said, was big frontpage news while setbacks and losses were relegated to the last page and given the smallest space. He asserted that if one listened to the radio commentators, one would believe that the anti-Axis had already won. Millions of working hours had been lost when Italy capitulated, he added.

"For those of us who have fought against the stubborn enemy and felt the strength of his torpedo attacks, experienced his machine-gun and artillery fire, such complacent optimism is a great disappointment," the officer declared.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 11

V-1 continues to subject London to heavy retaliation fire.

In the Normandy area, the defensive battle continues in large sectors of the enemy beachhead. With very strong artillery, tank and air forces, the Anglo-Americans are time and again trying to tear up our front in order to thrust into the depth of the French area but our troops are withstanding the enemy onslaught. The enemy losses are very heavy for in the Caen area alone on July 8 and 9, 102 enemy tanks were knocked out.

The enemy launched offensives east of the Orne in an easterly direction yesterday but was repulsed. South of Caen, the enemy succeeded in capturing Malot just behind our forward lines but our counter-attacking panzer grenadiers threw the enemy assault groups back again.

In the west, embittered fighting took place for a dominating height which changed hands repeatedly in the course of the day, finally falling in our hands toward the evening.

At Tessel-Bretteville, repeated enemy tank attacks were smashed. On both sides of the Carentan-Periers road, the enemy attacked on a wide front but was brought to a standstill just southwest of our old positions after fierce fighting. Heavy fighting also took place in the La Haye du Puist area where our troops held their lines everywhere.

In the French area, more than 50 terrorists were annihilated after fighting yesterday.

In Italy, the enemy continued his attempts at a break-through at the former focal points and although he sent into action strong tank forces, he failed to achieve any major success.

In the Kovel area on the Eastern Front, our troops as well as the Waffen SS repulsed the onslaught by 10 Soviet rifle divisions, one tank corps and two tank brigades in four days of fierce defensive fighting in which substantial losses in manpower and material were inflicted on the Soviets. In the course of the fighting, 235 enemy tanks were knocked out in joint action of all arms at the front and in the hinterland.

The Rhenish-Moselland 342nd Infantry Division, commanded by Major-General Nickel; the Rhenish-Westphalian 26th Infantry Division under Colonel Fromberger and a fighting group of the 5th SS-Panzer Division "Wiking" under the command of Obersturmbannfuehrer Muehlenkamp distinguished themselves by exemplary gallantry.

In the central sector, our troops in torrid heat are engaged in fighting with strong enemy forces which is also costly for ourselves. The heroic garrison of Vilna yesterday repulsed the enemy attacks from all sides in grim fighting with heavy casualties inflicted to the enemy. By-passing the town the enemy is advancing further westward and southwestward.

West of the Vilna-Duenaburg railway line, numerous Soviet attacks were beaten off. South of Duenaburg, heavy fighting is going on with several Soviet rifle divisions and tank formations. North of Polotsk, the enemy refrained from repeating his attempts at breaking through after the heavy casualties suffered during the previous days. Southeast of Novoslev, the enemy succeeded in achieving a local dent but the fighting is still continuing there. The Luftwaffe supporting our troops particularly in the Vilna area destroyed numerous enemy tanks, guns and over 280 vehicles.

British planes bombed Berlin last night.

U.S. Needs More Arms To Make Up Losses Suffered in Invasion

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—Due to invasion losses in Western Europe more tanks and heavy artillery were demanded by Donald Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, during discussions with chiefs of American armament plants yesterday and today, says a Washington report received in London. It said that military authorities also renewed orders for heavy trucks, landing vessels, transports and large caliber shells for heavy artillery. Meanwhile, the War Production Board is preparing new drastic measures to provide the armament industry with more manpower. The New York correspondent of the Daily Mail in this connection reported that there is a shortage of 50,000 steel workers in America.

FINNS SUCCESSFUL AGAINST RED ARMY

Holding Back Soviet Forces From Landing More Troops At Viipuri Bight

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—The situation on the Finnish Front has essentially stiffened in favor of the Finnish troops, according to latest war results reported from that sector.

Fighting activity is especially lively in the Viipuri bight area where the Soviets are trying again and again with the employment of landing boats and ships to land more troops under cover of heavy artillery. Already 20 Soviet vessels were sunk and landed forces pushed back into the sea.

Between the coast and Vuoksen, Soviet formations attacked and were able to capture the city of Pitkaranta, but subsequent attempts to widen the bridgehead were frustrated.

At Vuosalmi, Soviet troops were battered back to the lake after bitter fighting, and Finnish forces there restricted themselves by stubbornly defending their bridgehead at Avrapaa.

In the region between Lake Ladoga and Onega, Soviet pressure continued while violent fighting ensued at Nomea and Loimola. After suffering heavy losses, the Soviets only gained little ground.

Supporting the ground fighting around Vuosalmi, Finnish and German planes surprise-attacked strong Soviet troop concentrations with heavy bombs. Two heavy explosions and several fires were observed. Battery emplacements and war stores were also bombed south of Jhantala.

Altogether 24 Soviet planes were shot down by Finnish fighters and ground defense including 14 at the Eastern Front.

Front Stabilized Again

Domei

HELSINKI, July 11.—Since the fall of Viipuri three weeks ago, the military situation on the Finnish Front has been stabilized again, writes the Hufvudstadsbladet. "We proudly declare that our army has stood the heaviest test to which it has been exposed so far," the paper emphasized.

U.S. CIVIL WAR SEEN

Negro Problem Becoming Serious, Points Out David Cohn

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—The time may come when the United States will have to settle its Negro problem by another civil war, according to David Cohn, a news commentator, writing in the Reader's Digest, according to information reaching here from New York.

"If someone should attempt to give powers to the South to grant equality to the colored population, the white population will no doubt break into armed rebellion. Meanwhile, the hatred of the white population on the part of educated Negroes is steadily growing stronger, so that the time may come when we shall have another civil war on our hands."

Swedish Ship Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The Swedish merchant ship Schiff, 1,365 tons, was embroiled in a fighting off the northern coast of Sweden today and was sunk, according to the announcement of the Swedish consulate at Hamburg. Twenty members of the crew were picked up by the German Navy, it is reported.

Swiss Intern U.S. Fliers

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—An official communique from Berne announced that American bombers entered Switzerland in the area of Altenhein and Schaffhausen at midday today. Two machines landed in Altenrhein and five in Duebendorf and the crews were all interned.

BRITISH PRESSURE ON TURKS MOUNTS

Ankara Forced to Permit Military Activity Beyond Scope Of Alliance

Under the increasing pressure from the United States and Britain, the Turkish Government is being forced to permit the commencement of British military activity in Turkey which goes beyond the economic operations sanctioned by the Turkish-British Alliance, according to a Budapest report to the Mainichi dated July 10 which quotes information from Istanbul.

It had already been reported that Turkish troops stationed in Thracia have British and American military instructors. Regarding the latest report, the Turkish Government authorities are remaining silent, neither confirming nor denying it. In this connection, Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, said on July 5 as follows:

"If the Turkish Government gives even one base to the Anglo-Americans, the Reich Government will consider that step as constituting grounds for the opening of hostilities and all responsibility for the results caused by such a development would rest upon the Turkish side."

Momotaro Enomoto, Mainichi correspondent at Budapest, also reported that since Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, had resigned recently, Anglo-American pressure on Turkey has been greatly increased. In this connection, there are being circulated various rumors concerning Turkey's participation in the war.

The Mainichi's correspondent further explains the present situation in the following manner:

1. Though in distress under the heavy pressure from the United States and Britain, President Ismet Inonu has been maintaining his policy of neutrality and is grasping every opportunity to avoid being dragged into the war.

2. Air defense facilities at the three cities of Ankara, Izmir, and Istanbul are imperfect.

3. Young army officers in Turkey are pro-German, while the officers of the air force are showing a tendency to side with the Anglo-Americans.

4. Economically, Turkey depends to a great extent on Germany.

Under these circumstances, Turkey is unable to make the final decision to sever economic relations with the Reich. On top of this, the Turkish public is opposed to participation in the war. There are also many other reasons that prevent Turkey from entering the conflict.

All in all, it may be said that opinion in Turkey is 6 to 4 as regards participation in the war. However, it may be nearer the truth to say that the Turkish Government will continue to watch the developments of the situation for the time being without making any decision.

YANKS BLIND-BOMB NORTH F.I.C. AGAIN

Kill 70 and Wound 137 Civilians During Three-Day Attack Over Tonking

Domei

HANOI, July 11.—For three consecutive days from July 7, the American air force in China blind-bombed northern French Indo-China, causing heavy casualties among the civilians.

On July 7, 13 were killed and 13 others severely wounded and on the following day, seven were killed and 23 wounded in the indiscriminate bombing by the American air force.

On July 9, five B-25 bombers again appeared over the villages in northern French Indo-China, dropping explosives at random and strafing the villagers, causing 150 casualties. The blind-bombings by American airmen have fanned the resentment of the Annamese as well as the French against America.

Regarding the bombing attack by five B-25's, the Government-General of French Indo-China made the following announcement today:

"The soil of Tonking has again been smeared with the blood of the killed and wounded, due to the blind-bombing by the American air force. On the morning of July 9, five B-25 bombers came over the villages on the northern border, dropping bombs at random and strafing the people. As the villagers were taken unawares, they had no time to find shelter and 50 were killed and 100 wounded.

"The inhuman conduct of the U.S. airmen who attacked non-military objects is unpardonable. America has been attempting to conceal the fact that United States planes have blind-bombed French Indo-China but she cannot make the world believe things contrary to fact.

"The Government officials in the bombed areas are now exerting utmost efforts in extending proper relief to those who have suffered from the recent attacks."

Soviet Seen Vexed As Anti-Axis Avoids Decisive War Step

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 10.—Soviet authorities appear to be considerably dissatisfied over the fact that the anti-Axis forces, as in the Italian campaign, are still hesitating to engage in a decisive battle on the Normandy front, according to a Moscow dispatch. The Pravda, today, in denouncing this Anglo-American stalling tactics, stated as follows: "The time is already ripe for the anti-Axis forces to devote their whole strength to fighting and the time to carry out other landing operations in new zones has also arrived. History demands such a move. In response to the developments of such a war situation, the Soviet army will also expand its activities from the Baltic to the Black sea."

ROOSEVELT TO RUN AGAIN IN ELECTION

Makes Official Announcement To Hannegan to Serve 4th Term If Elected

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 11.—With the Democratic Party Convention just a week away, President Roosevelt as expected officially announced today that he will accept the Democratic renomination and serve a fourth term if elected, according to a Washington dispatch.

The President stated his position in a letter to Robert Hannegan, chairman of the national Democratic Party, which he read today at his White House press and radio conference.

He told the reporters that he will "reluctantly, but as a good soldier" accept renomination at the Democratic National Convention and will serve a fourth term if elected.

However, Roosevelt said that he would prefer to retire. "I wish to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's chief executive," he declared.

Then referring to his role as commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces, Roosevelt said that he has as little right to withdraw as a soldier has to leave his post.

Hannegan's letter to the President assured him that the majority of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention have committed to vote for his renomination.

Thus, it appears that Roosevelt will run against 42-year-old Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican candidate for presidency.

19TH CENTURY BACKS FINLAND'S ATTITUDE

British Journal Sympathizes With Finns in Face of Heavy Soviet Demands

The British monthly Nineteenth Century, which assumes a critical attitude toward various aspects of the British Government's policy, in one of its latest issues published an editorial in which Finland's attitude is emphatically defended, reports a special Lisbon dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

The article says among other things that those who presently speak of "Finland's Folly" should have the following in mind:

Admittedly, Finland today is an enemy, but one cannot but acknowledge her "pure Nordic greatness of soul."

The terms that are now proposed and which were described as magnanimous are in detail mild, but taken as a whole more severe than those imposed in 1940. Finland is to surrender Petsamo, her only access to the Atlantic. For this demand there is no justification. Moreover, an indemnity of £150,000,000 is demanded of Finland—a paralyzing burden for a naturally poor people of less than 4,000,000 which is rendered even poorer by an unfortunate war against 170,000,000. The Soviet demands as regards the Finnish coast and the Baltic islands mean the destruction of Finnish overseas trade; this to an even greater degree since Finland is to be deprived of her northern access to the seas.

The Finns are a people with clear and solid views and one of the most educated ones in the world. As regards Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustan von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, any unprejudiced scrutiny of his career shows him as a patriot and a righteous, farsighted and modest man.

In the article in question, the Russians are furthermore accused of having possessed themselves of the industrial district of Enso, which had been followed by an almost uninterrupted series of extortions which Finland could not resist.

Finland was not permitted to build any defense establishments of her own, although Russia had no right to forbid this. Nor was she permitted to conclude alliances with Norway and Sweden on a basis of status quo, although neither Norway nor Sweden had any objections whatsoever to this.

In conclusion, the Nineteenth Century writes: "The Atlantic Charter and other avowed principles of the Allied Powers have no practical validity, as we see. The fate of the Baltic nations and Eastern Poland under Russian occupation, as well as the experiences of her own past are bound to convince Finland that there is but the one alternative: either to perish fighting or to die a slow, lingering death."

SOVIET ONSLAUGHT CHECKED AT KOVEL

Germans Destroy 295 Tanks During 4 Days' Fight; Vilna Garrison Intact

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—Fighting under sweltering heat with the temperature ranging from 30 to 40 degrees Centigrade, German army and Waffen S.S. forces in the Kovel area in the struggle lasting four days repulsed the onslaught of 10 Soviet rifle divisions, one tank corps and two tank brigades. The Soviets during the fluctuating battle lost 295 tanks and quantities of other war equipment, according to authoritative reports.

Soviet casualties were in fact so heavy the Soviets were compelled to desist further attacks. Since, however, the Soviets have massed considerable forces along the whole southern sector, it is almost certain they will soon resume their large-scale offensive there again.

At Vilna in the central sector, the German garrison is still holding out against the heavy Soviet onslaughts. The Soviets there are attacking day and night employing huge amounts of material particularly artillery which is pulverizing and burning the town. Soviet thrusts west of the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway were repulsed but the main thrust of the Soviet advance running south and north past Vilna toward Kaunas made some progress.

West of Baranovichi, Soviet attacks were intensified and spread to Rhyvda across the Szczara from where the German units fought their way back to the Rhyvda sector.

No Progress Made

The Soviets yesterday made no progress in their thrust aiming at Duenaburg although they supported their attacks with several infantry divisions and tank regiments in order to effect a break-through to the town from the south. Fighting is continuing there today.

In the Polotsk area, the Soviets did not continue their attacks owing to their heavy losses. Although the German troops commanded by General Hilpert were attacked there for the past fortnight without interruption by 15 Soviet divisions and five tank brigades, they wiped out almost completely one tank brigade and two mobile gun regiments and inflicted roughly 13,000 Soviet casualties. Also 33 aircraft were shot down by the ground defense.

Meanwhile, although the Soviet divisionary attacks had abated considerably throughout the whole southern sector particularly in the Jassy area where only local skirmishes were carried out, it is assumed, however, that these local enterprises will develop into big battles. The Germans are absolutely counting on the summer offensive being extended to the entire southern wing of the Eastern Front.

Also in the area north of Dvina in the northern sector, heavy break-through attempts were frustrated and as the Soviets have abstained from further attacks, it is believed that the fighting there will spread. Isolated operations of Soviet shock-troops indicate that the Soviet army intends to extend their thrusts toward Estonia and Latvia in the direction of Reval and Riga.

Reich Planes Active

Meanwhile, German combat and battleplane formations continued laying bomb carpets on Soviet troop concentrations and strategic supply junctions, according to frontline reports. Especially in battle zones of Vilna and Duenaburg, German combat-planes poured volumes of explosives on Soviet tank concentrations and vehicle columns creating havoc among their ranks.

In the hotly-contest central sector, German fliers yesterday destroyed several tanks, three guns, 150 vehicles and an important bridge and 16 Soviet planes were shot down in repeated aerial combats.

From last night till this morning, German night battleplanes again dealt destruction at the rail junctions of Grigoriopol, Toroped, Kasatin, and other places where much rolling stock were destroyed.

FINNISH-DANISH ACCORD

Trade Agreement for Second Half Of Year Concluded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—Trade negotiations between the Finnish and Danish delegations held here for the past few days were concluded yesterday with the signing of an agreement on commodity exchange for the second half of this year.

The agreement provides that the Finnish exports to Denmark will total about 430,000 Finnish marks which will chiefly include lumber, plywood, cellulose, and paper. Danish exports to Finland will total about 54,000 Danish crowns including mainly foodstuffs like butter, sugar, condensed milk, egg and artificial honey as well as machines and apparatus, radio accessories, dyes and others.

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SHIGEMITSU GETS BURMA'S MESSAGE

Greetings of U Ba Gyan to Youths of Japan Conveyed Through Foreign Minister

A letter has been received by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu from the Burmese Ambassador here conveying to the youths of Japan a message from U Ba Gyan, President of the East Asia Youth League, Burma.

The letter runs as follows:

"Your Excellency,

"In accordance with the instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Burmese Government, Burma, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to kindly convey the following message of U Ba Gyan, the President of the East Asia Youth League, Burma, delivered on the 28th June 1944, on the occasion of the League's Second Anniversary, to the Youths of Nippon.

"'On this momentous day of the Second Anniversary of the East Asia Youth League, Burma, we, the youths of Burma are extremely jubilant to send our heartfelt greetings to the youths in Nippon. We, the youths of fighting Burma take this golden opportunity to reaffirm our unshakable vow that in this Greater East Asia War we will fight till the whole of East Asia is liberated from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxons and till our enemy is brought down to his knees.'

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration."

HONGKONG BOOSTS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Chinese Capital Now Being Invested in Industrial Field Under New Policy

By Arrangement with the Asahi

HONGKONG, July 10.—A new tendency has appeared in the economic activity of Hongkong. Formerly the total Chinese capital at Hongkong was estimated at several hundred million yen, but only about ¥70,000,000 was invested in the manufacturing enterprises. However, of late, the capital is being invested in the manufacturing field in increasing amounts under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. Formerly, most of the Chinese capital was composed of commercial funds but this state of instability caused by large floating commercial funds in contrast with the fixed investments is gradually being remedied under the new economic situation.

The Military Administration has adopted an economic control policy with the aim of making the island contribute toward the construction of Greater East Asia for the execution of the war. Under this basic policy, the authorities plan to develop the shipbuilding industry, revive Hongkong as a center of commodity exchange, develop the war industries, and increase food production. To these important branches of economic activity, funds were supplied under a definite system. A permit system was adopted to control the loans for enterprises, and funds for non-urgent needs were restricted.

Regarding the production expansion policy, it was decided to increase the output of all commodities and foodstuffs so as to make Hongkong self-sufficient and, at the same time, to export them under a barter arrangement so as to obtain the goods required in the island.

This policy gave bright hope to the Chinese in Hongkong, and the authorities are guiding them and are stressing investments in the projects for the development of the shipbuilding industry. As a result, Hongkong's trade with other regions in Greater East Asia will be advanced, the economic reconstruction of the port of Hongkong will be bolstered, and the production and supply of foodstuff will be increased.

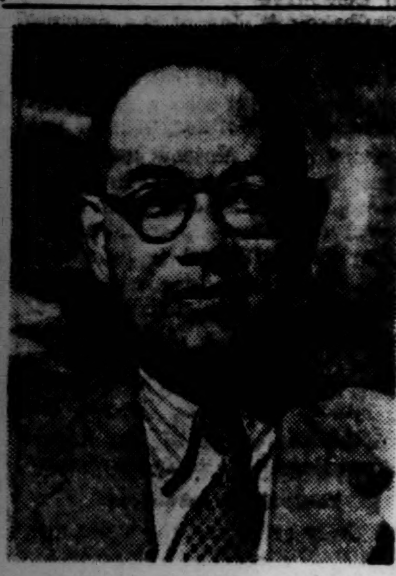
In the field of food production, Chinese capital has become very active. Recently, the former rice supply system was revealed, and restrictions on the purchase of rice were lifted. Furthermore, a policy of further stimulating the free shipment of foodstuffs to Hongkong has been adopted, and thus Chinese funds have become active in bringing in rice and other provisions to Hongkong.

Thai Princess Marrying

Domei

BANGKOK, July 11.—The engagement of Aram Seri Rerngriddhi, son of Lieutenant-General Seri Rerngriddhi, Traffic Minister of Thailand, to Her Royal Highness Princess Kalyat Vabhana, 22, older sister of King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand, who has been studying in Switzerland together with the King since 1930 has been announced, and the wedding ceremony will take place at the Thai Consulate-General in Berne on July 22.

Blasts Foe Plan



Acting Spokesman Okazaki

ANNULAR ECLIPSE TO OCCUR JULY 20

Unusual Astronomical Phenomenon Can Be Observed in Parts of E. Asia at Noon

An annular eclipse, one of the most unusual astronomical phenomena, can be observed in various parts of Greater East Asia at noon on July 20, as if to celebrate the future prosperity and happiness of various rising nations in this part of the globe.

This unique phenomenon—the annular eclipse—appears when the moon is so distant that the umbra does not reach the earth, in which case around its disk is a thin ring of true unobscured sunlight.

The coming annular eclipse is observable in the eastern half of Africa, in the greater portion of the Indian Ocean, in the southern half of Asia, in the Southwest Pacific, and in the greater portion of Australia. To speak in greater detail, it can be seen in the central part of India, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, and on Palawan and Mindanao Islands of the Philippine Group, though at different times. Of these places, Burma, especially Prome in that country, is said to be the best place for observing it. This eclipse is almost unobservable in such places as Europe, the southern and western parts of Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania and Siberia as well as on the American continent.

In Japan, a partial eclipse can be observed on the afternoon of the same day in all the districts excepting the areas north of Aomori Prefecture. The annular eclipse is expected to occur in Japan on May 9, 1948, when it can be best observed in Hokkaido.

The forthcoming annular eclipse will last three minutes and 42 seconds at the longest.

DUTIES OF WOMEN IN P.I. EMPHASIZED

Laurel States Fair Sex Must Do Their Share in Solving Nation's Problems

Domei

MANILA, July 10.—Filipino women must do their share in solving the problems which face the nation, declared President Jose P. Laurel in addressing a representative group of women leaders at a tea party yesterday afternoon at the Malacanan.

"We want Filipino women who will stay at home and educate children. We want them to establish in homes that environment which is so essential and so vital to the family as an important unit of any political organization," he said.

Headed by Director Francisca T. Benitez, of the Kalibapi Women's Bureau, about 40 women leaders, including educators, social workers, professionals and matrons pledged their loyalty and support to the President and his administration. Also present was Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the National Assembly, whom the President congratulated on rallying and coordinating women's activities throughout the country through the Kalibapi Women's Bureau.

In his stirring address, the President said, "We also want Filipino women who will go out of their homes together with Filipino men and, if necessary, be crucified with them on the cross of national salvation so that we may either rise or fall together, men and women, Filipinos alike.

The President, at the same time, stressed that in the great effort of social action, women are best qualified to undertake all activities, especially in leading people along the essential path of moral virtues.

Director Benitez, replying on behalf of the women, assured the President and Speaker of the National Assembly of the united cooperation of women in achieving the goal for which the Philippine Republic is striving.

YANKEES' SCHEME IS HIT BY OKAZAKI

Only Lip-Service Performed By Wallace During Chungking Visit

The statement by Henry Wallace, United States Vice-President, upon his return to Washington from Chungking has made it "very clear that what Chungking wanted and expected through Mr. Wallace's visit was not what Mr. Wallace brought to Chungking," commented Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday morning. Mr. Wallace expressed the American scheme for domination when he declared that the United States was entering what might be called the era of the Pacific during which new enterprises, new investments, new trade and new accomplishments would be carried out between the United States and the new world of the North Pacific and East Asia, Mr. Okazaki observed.

"Instead of giving any hint as to assistance in the form of supplying arms and ammunition," said Mr. Okazaki, "Mr. Wallace was eloquent only about post-war prospects in China in which the United States would play the main role in exploitation." In this connection, Mr. Okazaki drew attention to an article published in the British magazine, News Review, which referred to the Lend-Lease supply to Chungking and said that China's transport planes still devoted precious space to hauling bales of bank notes in spite of desperate appeals from Chungking for supplies of arms and ammunition. As a result of such American help in the form of supplying bank notes Chungking is being made weaker and weaker, economically and politically. Shoes which once sold for six Chinese dollars now cost 1,500 dollars, and pork which used to be 30 Chinese dollars a pound now cost 3,600 dollars for the same amount.

"In connection with Mr. Wallace's trip to Chungking, sheer disappointment is apparent not only in Chungking but also in the other capitals of the Anglo-American camp," Mr. Okazaki stated.

Turning to the Indian problem, Mr. Okazaki said that the British periodical, New Leader, had published a hitherto unpublished statement by Mahatma Gandhi. According to the periodical Mr. Gandhi declared, "As I see India today it is a big prison in which 400,000,000 people languish. The British are the prison wardens and the government buildings are only special prisons within a big prison."

Meanwhile, in Dacca, political prisoners protested against the bad treatment with the result that 38 were killed and 155 wounded, according to a July 9 Reuter report from Calcutta. One hundred and fifty members of the Congress Party are said to be still imprisoned there. Mr. Okazaki also referred to Mr. Gandhi's statement before Congress Party workers at Poona on July 8 expressing (1) his rejection of the cooperation proposed by the Viceroy and (2) his recommendation to all congressmen to practice the non-violent, non-cooperation.

On the other hand it is also reported by the Reuters that Premier Nahad of Orissa had rejected the mandate to form a Cabinet under the British governor on July 8. With Orissa there are already six provinces that have refused to form a Cabinet under the British ruler, namely Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Sind and Bihar, all important Provinces in British India. "All these provinces," Mr. Okazaki remarked, "are eagerly waiting for the liberation of India from British rule. Under the circumstances Subhas Chandra Bose's appeal must have profound reaction in India."

KINOSHITA BACK IN TOKYO

Adviser of Nippon Embassy in F.I.C. To Confer With Government

Shin Kinoshita, adviser to the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon from Saigon by air via Gannosu, Fukuoka Prefecture, to confer with the home Government.

Regarding the conditions in French Indo-China, Mr. Kinoshita said, "Due to changes on the western front, enemy planes have been appearing frequently over French Indo-China. The country is undoubtedly placed in a very delicate position, but Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, is endeavoring to evade the economic isolation of the country. He is cooperating faithfully with the Axis nations. In general, the people are interested to know about Japan, the fact being attested to by the popularity of Japanese moving pictures among the masses."

East Asia Round-Up

Increasing Rice Fields

Domei

BANDOENG, July 12.—Tea gardens and rubber plantations totalling 4,000 hectares will be converted into rice fields, thanks to the irrigation canal, which is being dug in Tasikmalaja prefecture in the southern part of Priangan Province.

Girls Learning Weaving

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 12.—Young girls of this city can learn handspinning, weaving and other handicrafts at the Household Industry Center, which was opened recently by the Women's Association.

Studying Chemistry, Surveying

Domei

BANDOENG, July 12.—Thirty-five Indonesian youths are learning chemistry and 22 others surveying at a new institute opened here recently by the Japanese Military Administration. Both courses will last for one and a half years.

Volunteer Corps Active

Domei

MANILA, July 12.—Indicative of the big role being played by Philippine labor in preparing for the country's defenses in face of intensified anti-Axis operations in the central Pacific, thousands of able-bodied Manila residents are daily joining the Volunteer Labor Corps to work on military projects.

Opening Public Nurseries

Domei

SOLO, July 12.—The most recent innovation to be introduced in this ancient city is a number of public nurseries which will be opened by the Solo Women's Association at strategic points in the city. Women volunteers will work as nurses for infants while mothers are working in factories and elsewhere.

Teachers' Course Begins

Domei

CHENGCHOW, July 12.—An elementary school teachers' training course, enrolled by 28 teachers was opened at the First Elementary School here yesterday, following the fast restoration of peace and order along the Yellow River in Honan Province with the entry of the Japanese Forces. The ceremony was attended by the Japanese commander and others representing various Japanese and Chinese organizations. Meanwhile, all the elementary schools here have been reopened.

Boosting Caffeine Output

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 12.—The production of caffeine as an important ingredient in rations for airplane and submarine crews from tea leaves is now being started here as part of the "First Term Warpower Increase Drive," which began on May 5 and will end on July 31.

Night Clubs Closed

Domei

MANILA, July 12.—An order to close all night clubs here was issued by President Jose P. Laurel to Mayor Leon Guinto on July 6. This measure has been taken to eradicate pleasure-seekers as well as to remove one of the factors hitherto causing the rise of commodity prices.

Studying Buddha's Image

Domei

TATUNG, July 12.—Study of the stone image of Buddha in Yunkwang from cultural and artistic standpoints has been launched through the efforts of Toshio Nagahiro and Shigeo Takayanagi of the Oriental Culture Research Institute. The image has been greatly treasured in North China as a relic of ancient culture.

Youth Corps Formed

Domei

TARAKAN, July 12.—The Youth Corps was recently organized here including all the graduates of elementary and boys' middle schools as members. The corps will be divided into three groups and be trained in the Japanese mode of farming while serving voluntarily for the expansion of foodstuff production.

Kanehira Inspects Plants

Domei

MACASSAR, July 12.—Dr. Ryozo Kanehira, well-known botanist who received the Imperial Academy prize in 1937 and is now in charge of the Bogor Botanical Garden in Java recently inspected the plants in the Celebes at the request of the Macassar Research Institute and declared that through the study of undergrowth, the ancient Toraja civilization may be traced back.

Village Schools Opening

Domei

MANILA, July 12.—Additional public elementary classes, estimated to be around 1,500, are expected to be opened in Luzon Provinces and other parts of the island by the next school year to cope with the demands of the people for the creation of more schools. The majority of these new classes will be situated in barrios (villages) to offer the opportunity to rural children of school age to receive education.

New Bridge Opened

Domei

BONDOWOSA, July 12.—Contributing toward the smooth flow of traffic which is becoming increasingly heavy in East Java, a new bridge was opened with ceremonies on July 2 in Besoeki Province.

GANDHI ADAMANT ON FREE INDIA ISSUE

Stresses Most Urgent Problem Is Expulsion of British, States Sivaram

Domei

SHONAN, July 11.—Mahatma Gandhi's superb statesmanship, his intense desire to consolidate the all-India front in the fight against Britain, and his readiness for compromise on any issue except that of India's liberation from the British yoke are the most salient features of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations, declared M. Sivaram, Spokesman of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in commenting on the correspondence between Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League and Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, the Indian National Congress leader who carried on negotiations on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Spokesman said: "By inviting the Muslim League to cooperate with the Indian National Congress in its demand for India's independence, the Mahatma again stressed that the most urgent problem before India is the expulsion of the British. By conceding to the idea of the Pakistan Plan, Mahatma Gandhi has shown his readiness for any compromise of concession, as far as India's internal politics and communal settlements are concerned. And, by setting forth the practical scheme of carrying out the Pakistan Plan the Mahatma has indicated that there is no issue which cannot be settled by the Indians themselves, once they have eliminated the divide-and-rule machinations of Britain."

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's program for the realization of the Pakistan Plan, the Spokesman pointed out that the scheme for the general plebiscite reflects the Mahatma's profound respect for the will of the people, and his viewpoint that the people must be left to choose the government which they desire.

Asserting that Mahatma Gandhi's view is only of a Free India and not a "Slave India," the Azad Hind Spokesman said that a great deal of activity is going on inside India behind the scenes in the political arena which is being zealously concealed by British censors. He added that Mahatma Gandhi's negotiations for a united front against Britain, for instance, have been underway for well over a year, and it was only after Rajagopalachariar released the correspondence that India and the world came to know something about these momentous negotiations.

Declaring that the British will never reveal what underhand dealings they have been indulging in for the last several months to wreck the movement for the consolidation of the All-India front in the war of independence, the Spokesman concluded, "Mahatma Gandhi called Britain's bluff; and with it stands exposed the fundamental weakness of British-favored elements. More about this ordeal and defeat of British imperialism and its repercussions is bound to be known later."

Yokohama Indians Donate

Marking the conclusion of Netaji Week on Monday, members of the Yokohama branch of the Indian Independence League contributed ¥1,000 for the comfort of the wounded Japanese soldiers and the sum was accordingly presented to the Foreign Section of the Kanagawa Prefecture.

Obituary

Count Michitoshi Higashikuze, 76, died of illness on Monday at his Kamakura villa and funeral services will be held at the Chosenin Temple in Meguro-ku, Tokyo, at 10 a.m. today. Count Higashikuze studied in Germany and later served in the Imperial Forestry Bureau.

FIRMS TRANSFERRED TO P.I. GOVERNMENT

Japanese Army Gives Up Control Over 24 Corporations; Filipinos Are Grateful

Domei

MANILA, July 11.—Arsenio Luz, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference today, announced that the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines has transferred to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, a total of 24 Government-owned corporations and other industrial concerns, which until now had been administered by the Army.

At the same time he revealed that as a spontaneous act on the part of the Republic, not only as a matter of gratitude to Japan, but also in the pursuance of the provisions of the Pact of Alliance between the two countries, the Republic has invited the Imperial Japanese Army to select and continue the operations of corporations or activities which it considers essential or necessary to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

List of Corporations

The corporations transferred to the Republic are the following: The National Development Company, National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, National Coconut Corporation, National Food Products Corporation, National Warehousing Corporation, National Footwear Corporation, National Tobacco Corporation, National Power Corporation, Manila Railroad Company, Peoples' Homesite Corporation, Cebu Portland Cement Company, Insular Sugar Refining Corporation, the former telegraph enterprise operated by the Bureau of Posts, telephone enterprises operated by the Provincial Administration and the city of Buguio, Electric enterprise of the city of Baguio, City of Manila Tramcar enterprise, the former Manila Gas Corporation, the Philippine Sugar Association, Philippine Salt Control Association, Philippine Leaf and Tobacco Association, Manila Tobacco Association, Philippine Fertilizer Distribution Association, Philippine Shipping Association and the Philippine Prime Commodities Control Association.

The Spokesman revealed that of the aforementioned 24 establishments, the Imperial Army will retain partial control and management of the first 17 corporations upon invitation of the Republic in order to help Japan's war efforts. The Spokesman characterized the transfer of the properties as the most significant step taken by the Imperial Japanese Army in the economic building up of the new Government.

Facilitates Government's Efforts

With the return of these corporations to the Republic, efforts of the Government to plan and provide for national economy will be facilitated as it will be able to use these corporations and enterprises freely to bring about national reconstruction and economic self-sufficiency, he said. He further stated that the transfer will also put into effect plans of the Government to ameliorate the living condition of the people. In this way, the Republic will be permitted, consistent with its obligations, to exercise attributes of an independent State.

The Spokesman stressed that the Filipino people are deeply grateful for the latest action of the Imperial Army being consistent as it is with repeated announcements that it is not Japan's desire to exploit and monopolize Philippine economy.

Meanwhile, Antonio de las Alas, Minister of Finance, expressed the gratitude of the Filipino people for the kindness and benevolence of the Japanese nation in transferring the former Government-owned corporations to the New Republic.

Expresses Gratitude

He said, "Truly, we cannot adequately express in words our deepest appreciation for such an act of true magnanimity. In this connection, I would like to state that it is a great pleasure for us to be able to lend, for the time being, many of these enterprises to the Imperial Jaanese Army, not only in the fulfilment of the terms of the Pact of Alliance, but also as an act of gratitude on our part in return for the benevolence and kindness shown to us on many occasions by the Imperial Japanese Army."

It was revealed that the Minister, as head of the Philippine Committee which was formed a few months ago, together with the Japanese Committee discussed the transfer of the corporations.

The Japanese and Filipino committees held their first joint conference on March 28, during which a high-ranking Army officer expressed his desire that Tokyo authorities expedite the transfer of the corporations to the Republic. Subsequent meetings were held, as a result of which an agreement was finally reached regarding the wholesale transfer of the establishments involved.

It was also revealed that Executive Committees will soon be created by both the Japanese and Philippine Governments to carry out the decisions already reached.

Italian Consulate Reopens

Domei

CANTON, July 11.—The Italian Consulate-General here, which had been closed since the treacherous capitulation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio to the anti-Axis camp, was reopened on June 30 under the order of the Italian Social Republic and accordingly, the Consulate-General has resumed its activities.

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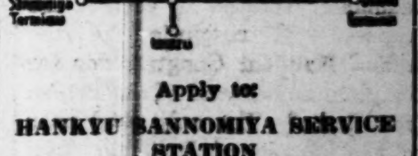

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1944

'Is That News?'

President Roosevelt made the "official" announcement on Tuesday that he would accept the Democratic renomination and serve a fourth term if elected, says a dispatch from Lisbon. The reaction here and throughout the far corners of the world was expressed by Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1940, the same day when in his only comment on the report he told newspapermen: "Is that news?"

For there never was any doubt about Roosevelt seeking a fourth term. His failure to commit himself on the question up to this week was sheer political trickery. It was political maneuvering to prevent the development to any dangerous extent of the anti-fourth term sentiment that has been sporadically expressed by Republicans and some Democrats. As a matter of fact, it would have been one of the greatest pieces of news if Roosevelt had announced his retirement—something which was improbable because without being President of the United States he could hardly push his mad ambition to become the ruler of the world.

Whether or not Roosevelt runs in the election in November is of little concern to Japan, Japan immutably bent on fighting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful consummation. But the hypocrisy of this megalomaniac who would be President of the United States for all time and dictator of the world is deserving of comment. That he lacks any scruple was manifested when he said after announcing his intention to run: "All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson River, to avoid public responsibilities, and to avoid also the publicity which in our democracy follows every step of the nation's chief executive."

Roosevelt had the audacity to announce he would not "run" for re-election in the accepted political sense "but if the people command me to continue in this office and in this war, I have as little right to withdraw as the soldier has to leave his post in the line." Obviously Roosevelt was referring to his role of "Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces" in the war he has foisted on the American people and which has caused them casualties of more than 261,000, already exceeding the American casualties in the last World War. Here was Roosevelt trying to impress the American people wtih his "sense of duty" to carry on in the war of his own making, when his every act has been taken after the most careful deliberation to build up his chance for re-election.

According to a statement by Robert Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sufficient votes have been already pledged for Roosevelt's renomination at the national convention opening next week at Chicago. That means in all likelihood Roosevelt's re-election in November over the Republican candidate, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, 20 years his junior in age. It also means the paucity of statesmen in the United States to the helplessness of the American people.

Roosevelt's Undelivered Letter

The British Government's refusal to forward the "friendly" letter which President Franklin Roosevelt had written to Mahatma Gandhi eighteen months ago, as was disclosed by Drew Pearson in the New York Daily Mirror on July 6, furnishes another illustration of Britain's growing resentment over the interference of the United States in the affairs of the British Empire. Not only did the British Government prevent the delivery of the message in this instance but it also bluntly rebuffed the efforts of William Phillips, Roosevelt's special emissary to India, to get in contact with the Indian independence leader.

However, this action on the part of the British Government some eighteen months ago was but to be expected. Britain had reasons then as now to believe that the United States was utilizing the opportunities afforded by the war to encroach on the British Empire and British spheres of influence. The economic and military missions which Roosevelt had sent to India in 1942 and 1943 were definitely aimed at strengthening American influence in that country. The presence of the American troops in India which the United States had been dispatching there with Britain's grudging consent was also being used as pretexts for American meddling in Indian affairs. Under these circumstances, the British naturally considered this letter from Roosevelt as downright interference in Britain's domestic affairs, even though the letter had merely urged the Indian nationalists to cooperate in the anti-Axis cause.

In fact, on March 17, 1943, not long after Roosevelt had written this letter, Prime Minister Churchill had been provoked to the point of declaring, as a warning to the United States, that the "administration of the British colonies must continue to be the sole responsibility of Great Britain." On still another occasion, Churchill was forced to be even more blunt by stating that he did not become "the King's first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

That Britain should take offense at even her ally's solicitations over India reveals how jealous and touchy the British Government is over any matter concerning her most prized possession in East Asia. Even Secretary of State Cordell Hull's hypocritical reference in June of this year to the United States' advocacy of "liberty" for "all nations" was enough to throw Britain into a flurry of agitation; British commentators had then hastened to expain that Hull could not have had in mind any specific British possession. Roosevelt himself was virtually told by Churchill, according to Drew Pearson, "to mind his own business" when the former blandly ventured to suggest a more liberal policy toward India.

This demonstration of British resentment over America's officious intermeddling in Indian affairs is also significant for its revelation of the hollowness of Britain's pretension concerning Indian independence. The British people apparently consider their cold, callous rule of India as strictly their own private business and not the concern of either the United States or even of humanity at large. They apparently still consider the granting of independence to India, as Churchill so eloquently stated in February, 1931, "a moral shame which would challenge forever the reputation of the British Empire as a valiant and benignant force in the history of mankind." True, Churchill had dispatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India in 1942 with a promise to accord dominion status to India after the war, but that was, in reality, another treacherous British offer. That Britain has no intention whatever of granting complete independence to India at any time in the predictable future was made definitely clear by Churchill when he intractably refused to apply the provisions of the Atlantic Charter to that country.

Can there be any wonder, therefore, why Gandhi has adamantly refused to retract the August 1942 resolution of the Indian National Congress for the complete withdrawal of the British from India? The only road open to the people of India in their glorious struggle for independence lies in their brave and ceaseless opposition to British rule. Let there be no slackening of that struggle. Their key to national freedom will be found not in the mediation offers of the United States nor in Britain's promises but in a fearless, unswerving determination to end British domination of India, once and for all, even by recourse to force.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT HITS NEW LOW

Decrease Is Attributed to Labor Disputes

Latest reports reveal that coal production in Great Britain in March this year was the lowest since the outbreak of the war, averaging no more than 3,637,800 tons a week.

Ever since the start of the present war, there has been a phenomenal decrease in the output of coal in Britain. Last year's production was 100,009,500 tons, the third time in the present century that production fell below the 200,000,000-ton mark, previous occasions being the economic crisis of 1321 and the major labor strike of 1926. The drop in last year's output was particularly noticeable during the latter half. The situation has become further aggravated this year. With the consumption cut failing to catch up with the decrease in output, the gap between production and consumption is widening month after month. There was an excess of 11,000,000 tons in consumption over production in the first half of 1943.

Britain's coal deposits are said to have an expectancy of 750 years to come, so the drop in output is attributed not to a drain on resources but solely to unsatisfactory labor conditions. For one thing, since the outbreak of the war, 80,000 coal-mine laborers have left work due to dissatisfaction with their wages and for other reasons. The loss of working hours from strikes amounted to 28,000 hours in 1941. In 1942, it rose to 77,100 hours, showing an increase of 48,300 hours. The situation has been getting worse since last year. The program of releasing from military service those volunteering for coal-mine labor is progressing slowly. It is reported that the Government has recently taken to drafting 30,000 youths and boys by lottery for compulsory labor in coal-mines. With a view to tiding over the crisis, the Government laid down a plan to reorganize the coal-mining industry and place it under State control, but withdrew the plan due to opposition from the mine-owners and a compromise plan has been devised as a palliative.

The following are statistics for recent years:

	Production (In 1,000 tons)	Number of miners (In 1,000)	Wages paid (In £1,000)
1941:			
First half	101,315.0	692.9	69,100
Second half	105,030.1	702.3	76,000
Total	206,345.1	1,395.2	145,100
1942:			
First half	100,800.2	717.1	77,600
Second half	102,833.2	710.9	91,400
Total	203,633.4	1,428.0	169,000
1943:			
First half	99,151.3	710.3	90,400
Second half	96,337.3	702.7	—
Total	195,488.6	1,413.0	—

Note: The wage figures represent 96 or 97 per cent of the actual payments.

HIS DREAM OF THE SKY-LAND: A FAREWELL POEM

By LI PO
(Translated by S. Obata)

The sea-farers tell of the Eastern
Isle of Bliss,
It is lost in a wilderness of misty
sea waves.

But the sky-land of the south, the
Yueh-landers say,
May be seen through cracks of the
glimmering cloud.

This land of the sky stretches
across the leagues of heaven;
It rises above the Five Mountains
and towers over the Scarlet
Castle,
While, as if staggering before it,
the Tien-tai Peak
Of forty-eight thousand feet leans
toward the southeast.

So, longing to dream of the
southlands of Wu and Yueh,
I flew across the Mirror Lake one
night under the moon.

The moon in the lake followed my
flight,
Followed me to the town of Yen-
chi.
Here still stands the mansion of
Prince Hsieh.
I saw the green waters curl and
heard the monkeys' shrill cries.
I climbed, putting on the clogs of
the prince,
Skyward on a ladder of clouds.
And half-way up from the sky-
wall I saw the morning sun,
And heard the heaven's cock crow-
ing in the mid-air.

Now among a thousand precipices
my way wound round and
round;
Flowers choked the path; I leaned
against a rock; I swooned.
Roaring bears and howling dra-
gons roused me—Oh, the
clamorous waters of the rapids!
I trembled in the deep forest and
shuddered at the overhanging
crags, one heaped upon another.
Clouds on clouds gathered above,
threatening rain;
The waters gushed below, breaking
into mist.

A peal of blasting thunder!
The mountains crumbled.
The stone gate of the hollow
heaven
Opened wide, revealing
A vastly realm of azure without
bottom.
Sun and moon shining together on
gold and silver palaces.

Clad in rainbow and riding on the
wind,
The ladies of the air descended
like flower-flakes;
The feary lords trooping in, they
were thick as hempstalks in the
fields.

Phoenix birds circled their cars,
and panthers played upon harps.
Bewilderment filled me, and terror
seized my heart.
I lifted myself in amazement, and
alas!
I woke and found my bed and
pillow—
Gone was the radiant world of
gossamer.

So with all pleasures of life.
All things pass with the east-flow-
ing water.
I leave you and go—when shall
I return?
Let the white roe feed at will
among the green crags,
Let me ride and visit the lovely
mountains!

How can I stoop obsequiously and
serve the mighty ones!
It stifles my soul.

Reform Measures to Increase Food Output

Experimental and Advisory Facilities on the Continent Expanded to Promote Agriculture

By HIROTARO ANDO

The problem thrust upon continental agriculture today is, in a word, the establishment of a system of self-sufficiency in foodstuff. Needless to say, the solution is not an easy one, but it is of utmost importance and one which must somehow be solved.

Considering the agricultural problems of Manchoukuo and China, we see an immense territory with its peculiar climatic conditions—extremes of aridity and humidity and of heat and cold. But if agriculture is undertaken with these conditions fully under consideration and measures taken against droughts and floods, the abundance of manpower assures expectation of very favorable results.

And in this respect, careful considerations must be given to the methods of developing this great agricultural region and the ways in which the vast manpower resources can be turned to production increase and thus contribute to the development of the future of Greater East Asia.

Let us take the case of the Chinese farmers. Despite the fact that through the past ages China has been an advanced agricultural country, she has been dulled by constant derangement of public order and ordeals caused by natural causes into becoming ultra-conservative. To awaken the farmers of China to the ideal of the construction of East Asia to the extent of setting up a system of self-sufficiency in foodstuff necessitates great efforts. And needless to say, to achieve this aim, the execution of various measures for agricultural development, actual practice of methods of improvement in conformity with the natural features of the various sections of the country, and the guidance and the development of the farming population are of vital importance.

Manchoukuo's Crops Good

Glancing at the present agricultural conditions in Manchoukuo and China, we notice first the extremely close relations of Manchoukuo with the Japanese homeland. Blessed, on the whole, with favorable weather conditions during 1943, a considerable crop of soy-beans, kaoliang, millet, maize, and wheat was harvested. This, coupled with the positive measures taken by the Manchoukuoan Government, has resulted in increased contribution of crops, and the often advocated foodstuff self-sustenance plan through Nippon-Manchoukuo cooperation has shown an improvement over the year before. And for this reason, if greater efforts are made by the two Governments, much can be expected in the way of increased food production.

Since her founding, Manchoukuo has placed great stress on its agricultural development, and her policy with the agricultural development cooperatives as the basis has shown great results as well having stabilized public sentiment. Further, there are vast areas still uncultivated; with the development of these, East Asia has the possibility of becoming the greatest agricultural region of the world.

Hitherto, in North China, self-sufficiency had been considered impossible, and the deficiency imported from Central China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang. The density of population, the land available for development decreased and added to this, the yearly drought, offered an impediment to agricultural production. To combat this drought, the Government has begun the construction of wells, with results showing great possibilities for the future.

If the water-supply for this area can be improved by technical means, the production of wheat, cereals, sweet potatoes, and so forth should be great, judging from the nature of the soil. Therefore, it cannot be said that self-sufficiency in foodstuff for North China is impossible.

Also, much is expected in this region of increased production of raw cotton and other fiber products for military and clothing purposes. To be sure, much is expected in this respect, not only of North China, but of China as a whole. And if the proper method for production increase is applied, there is no fear of its interfering with the measures for encouragement of food supply.

Alkaline Soil

Concerning Mengchiang, which borders on North China, we find that the characteristics of the farming in this region are that the agriculture is in the hands of the Chinese and that a dry-land farming, made necessary by the geographical condition of the region, is practised. In other words, because the soil of this region is alkaline, with too great a salt content, and further, because it is heavy clay and not too well-suited for agricultural purposes, the cultivated crops are limited to kaoliang, millet, wheat, etc.—crops which can withstand relative aridity. But even here, with efforts towards proper technical guidance, great increase in production can be expected.

While North China employs, dry farming on the whole, paddyfield method of agriculture prevails in Central China. The plains of the Yangtze Basin, blessed with the high temperature and humidity characteristic of the monsoon regions and with abundant irrigational resources, is ideal for rice production. Naturally, movement of rice northward and southward has been brisk from this region, and it has been called China's Ukraine. As mentioned before, wheat, barley, and other related grains are mainly produced in North China and are scant in Central China, on the whole. Further, in spite of the fact that the greater part of the farmers of South China are engaged in rice-growing, their production has yet to reach the point of self-sufficiency.

Today, with the supply and demand-problem of China's food supply requiring an adequate solution, the problem of agricultural production of Central and South China, and especially the increased production of rice and other cereal products in these regions, is urgent. Responsible authorities of the National Government are doing much to raise the production of farm products, with emphasis on rice. And various measures are in force such as the improvement of the rice-purchasing set-up by the Commercial Control Association, the positive development of the Pacification Measures of the rural areas which is related to increased food supply production, and the energetic development of the agricultural cooperatives.

Lack Technical Facilities

Although, in relation to the expansion of agricultural productive powers on the Asiatic mainland many problems are anticipated, a principal one is the lack of technique. In China the Chinese technical experts and technical equipment are not sufficient. This situation must be rectified, and in order to do so, Japan must have the positive zeal to cooperate in the improvement of technique of China's agriculture.

The most noticeable technical institutions in agricultural field in China today are in Central China—the Central Agricultural Experiment Station and the North China Central Agricultural Experiment Station. In North China, besides the North China Research Institute, there are facilities such as the Institute for the people's benefit established by the North China Transportation Company. In Mengchiang, there is the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government's Central Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. Of these, the North China Central Agricultural Experiment Station has had much fund expended on it due to the zeal of the National Government, and its equipment as well as those of its branch stations has been completed, producing striking results in bettering the agricultural situation of North China.

In view of this concrete example, the National Government should expand these experimental and advisory facilities, improve their organization, and waken the farmers to the actual improvements. It should, further, train many experts with the aforementioned facilities and send them throughout the country to work for the development of agriculture. This is the most effective method for the solution of the present food supply problem.

MAKERS OF SOVIET'S POLICIES

Leaders Surveyed for Hint of Future European Moves

(By a Foreign Correspondent)

With the increasing positive military activities on the European front, the Soviet Union has launched a vigorous political offensive in Europe. The increasing volume of the Soviet voice in diplomatic fields had been apparent since the Moscow Conference last autumn, overwhelming the United States and Britain. The independent and realistic policy pursued by the Moscow Government has both baffled and overwhelmed the anti-Axis camp.

It is necessary, at this point, for us to make a re-examination of the Soviet diplomatic policy, for neglect to do so may bring about a misjudgment of the future European situation.

It goes without saying that Josef Stalin and his "Stalin Soviet Union" hold the key to the Soviet diplomacy and domestic policy. For, the real political power does not lie in the government structure, but in the political bureau of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Executive Committee. This is just as true today as it was in the past. When the Soviet-German war broke out in June, 1941, an organ called the "Soviet Union National Defense Committee" was set up as the supreme structure for the execution of war. Today, it is the highest domestic and foreign affairs institution. Created through the joint decisions of the Supreme Council, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, and the Council of People's Commissaries, the measures adopted by this organ must be obeyed without question by the people, the Komsomol (The Communist Youth Alliance) and the military. Under Chairman Josef Stalin is Vice-Chairman Molotov, with original members consisting of Marshal Voroshilov, Home Commissar Beriya, and Chief Secretary of the Communist Party, Malenkov. The group was later enlarged to include Nikolai Voznesbensky, chairman of the State Planning Commission, Lazar Kaganovich, Commissar for Transportation and A. I. Mikoyan, Trade Commissar.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party is composed of the following: Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Mikoyan, Andreyev, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Zhdanov, Fulusichov, and the ex-officio members, Beriya, Shvernik, and Malenkov. The decisions of the Political Bureau and the National Defense Committee are communicated to each other, and usually the posts in the two are assumed concurrently. Together, the two organs constitute the highest administrative structures of Soviet policies, and measures submitted to them are first discussed and rigorously examined by committees of experts.

Foremost Personalities

Details concerning the foremost personalities, Stalin, Molotov and Kalinin are too well known to be presented here, except for their age—Stalin, 65, is a native of Georgia (in the Caucasus), Kalinin, 69, and Molotov, 54, are from Greater Russia.

In April, 1941, at the time of the signing of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, Stalin, who was sending off the Japanese envoy and Foreign Minister Matsuoka, grasped his hand, and looking towards the Anglo-Americans among the crowd, said: "We are the same Asiatics."

Of the newcomers who are exerting great influence are Malenkov, 42, a protege of Stalin, and although still new in the government, is already an important figure in the Soviet Communist Party. He became a member of the party in 1920, which means that he has cast his lot with the Communistic Movement since 20 years of age. It was in 1938 that his name came to the attention of the public, when he was selected as a member of the Supreme Council. In the following year, he became a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, as well as of the general-secretariat and the organization committee of the Party. An eloquent speech entitled "On the Party Activities" which he made before the 18th Convention of the Communist Party in February, 1941, just before the outbreak of the Soviet-German War, made him an important figure within the Party, and he was selected as a member of the Political Bureau, along with his seniors. With the opening of hostilities with Germany, he was named to the National Defense Committee and placed in charge of the war activities of the Party. His future gives promise of becoming a pillar of the Communist Party.

Voznesbensky is also a member of the Defense Committee, and chairman of the Planning Committee. After long years of experience in the planning field, he was promoted to his present position from the vice-chairmanship in March, 1941. He also assumes the following important posts: vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries, the chairman of the Defense Industries Committee, vice-chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, and candidate member of the Political Committee.

Situlbakov is one of the original members of the Communist Party, and today heads the Bureau of Information. He is also a candidate-member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Moscow local Communist Party. As vice-chairman of Defense, he was made a Red Army General (between a marshal and a regular general), and is in charge of the Party activities within the Red Army. It is highly typical of Soviet ways that a man who has had no military experience is given a high military post. A very eloquent orator, Situlbakov always delivers an address at all the important meetings held at the Kremlin.

Made Great Advances

All three are about the same age, and have made great advances within the past four or five years, and as proteges of Stalin, confer with him on Party affairs and diplomatic policies.

Beriya Mikoyan and Kaganovich are comparative old-timers. Commissar Beriya is 45 years old, and of the same nationality as Stalin, that is, Georgian. He formerly headed the G.P.U., which has totally disappeared from public view. A comparatively new face within the Communist Party, he became a member of the Central Executive Committee in 1934. At present, he is a candidate-member of the Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries. Beriya is largely responsible for the smooth administration of domestic affairs under the existing war conditions.

Foreign Trade Commissar Mikoyan is 49 years old and an old member of the Party. He also is a Georgian. In 1918, while in charge of organizing Communistic activities in the Caucasus, he was arrested by the British forces in Baku, and barely escaped with his life. With a wide range of experience in matters of trade and commerce, he is well known among foreigners.

Of the three Kaganovich, Peter, Mihail, and Lazar, the last alone stands in the first line of Soviet politics. Lazar Kaganovich, Commissar of Transportation, is in charge of railways under the present status of martial law. Other posts assumed by him are memberships in the Political Bureau and the Defense Committee. A Hebrew, he observed his fiftieth birthday last year.

Other important figures are Zhdanov, Andoref, Fulsichov and Shvernik. Zhdanov is an old member of the Party, and led an eventful life during his youth as a revolutionist. Though outwardly he is chief secretary of the Leningrad local Communist Party and the chairman of the Diplomatic Committee of the Council of the Union, he possesses great powers as a man behind the scene in diplomatic matters. Andoref has been responsible for the development of labor organizations, and is also an influential Party member. He is from Greater Russia, while Fulsichov is an Ukrainian. The latter was named president of the Ukrainian Republic after the revision of the Soviet Constitution last February, and thus has withdrawn from central political circles. Shvernik was in charge of the labor organizations until last January. He went to Britain last year in order to attend the British Labor Union Convention, and urged that the Anglo-Americans form a second front immediately. He has since left the labor circles to become vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council.

Fruits of Wisdom

The place should not honor the man, but the man the place.—Agesilaus.

* * *

Strength, wanting judgment and policy to rule, overturneth itself.—Horace.

* * *

Literature is a fragment of a fragment; of all that ever happened, or has been said, but a fraction has been written, and of this but little is extant.—Goethe

* * *

Opposition inflames the enthusiast, never converts him.—Schiller.

* * *

We smile at the satire expended upon the follies of others, but we forget to weep at our own.—Mad. Necker.

* * *

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

* * *

There are some vile and contemptible men who, allowing themselves to be conquered by misfortune, seek a refuge in death.—Agathon.

* * *

A little tact and wise management may often evade resistance, and carry a point, where direct force might be in vain.—Anon.

* * *

Revenge is barren of itself; itself is the dreadful food it feeds on; its delight is murder; its satiety despair.—Schiller.

* * *

Romance has been elegantly defined as the offspring of fiction and love.—Disraeli,

WASTE OF MANPOWER IN UNITED STATES

Duplication of Work Caused By Over-Employment

Part III

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, of which I am chairman and Congressman Robert L. Doughton is vice-chairman, and which includes other senators and congressmen, together with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, and the Director of the Budget, Mr. Smith, is now undertaking an investigation into the waste of personnel, and we hope to get from employees evidence that will force economies. Every effort will be made to protect employees who are brave enough to testify for the good of their country and give specific information. There will probably be difficulty in forcing any substantial economies. The solid wall that bureaucrats set up is almost impossible to break down but I assure the American people that so far as possible the true facts will be given and a rigid nonpartisan investigation of this alarming condition will be conducted.

Last summer Senator Millard Tydings headed a committee to gather testimony to promote economy and efficiency in personnel. The committee found that conditions were "important and alarming," but that economy could be brought about only through a personal study of each agency, at enormous cost.

The committee received little cooperation from bureau heads. Its evidence was based upon 2,200 questionnaires filed out by department heads who where asked to suggest economies, and the committee was forced to report: "The findings have been materially narrowed because such responses are naturally self-serving wherever possible. In many instances responses have been no more than a dissertation in justification of the organization."

The committee found that in some organizations, "duplication, overlapping, and paralleling of functions exists to an alarming degree." It found also, "There has been little effort to curtail the activities of nonwar agencies. In fact, their personnel has shown a steady increase."

The report states—and this is alarming—"Many officials of the Bureau of the Budget and the closely related National Resources Planning Board are committed beyond any doubt to ideologies and theories looking forward to greater government expenditures and greater deficits during the postwar period." The committee asks, "How can a government or any other organization expect to operate efficiently when its managers expound and practice the policy that it should always spend more than it receives?"

That, I think, is the key to the terribly dangerous situation. The government wastes money and manpower in government jobs. The more it spends, it believes, the happier everybody will be! Nearly every department insists upon using up its total appropriation, even though it may not all be needed.

No matter how much evidence is uncovered in Congressional investigations, no matter how many conscientious employees write to their newspapers and their congressmen, waste will go on until outraged public opinion forces a change.

Waste of manpower in government can be eliminated. A board of hard-boiled efficiency experts could stand between the administrators and the Civil Service and reject every application for labor that is not absolutely essential. That would be just a start. Then they could ruthlessly cut the payrolls in those department in which the Civil Service knows manpower is being wasted. The next step would be a close examination of every department and the elimination of all unnecessary activities and employees. It could be done only by a board with absolute authority, men deaf to the appeals of politicians and selfish interests. It would be a board made up of real Americans, with one thought in their minds—to dig up manpower for essential work ,as the draft boards produce men for the Army.

Something of this sort is going to be done, whether the administration likes it or not.

The nation is in the war now, ready to give everything for victory, and it's not going to stand for the creation of a leisure class at the taxpayers' expense in these days when money and manpower are desperately needed.

The news is spreading. Government employees who quit in disgust go home and tell their friends what's going on. With thousands of government workers spread all over the country, the voters everywhere are noting the waste with their own eyes. Businessmen as never before are coming in contact with government. They are called upon to waste their own manpower by making unnecessary government reports; they find their own workers going into government service and doing nothing; they take trips to Washington and see the inefficiency and bungling and the disinclination to correct it.

(End)